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Telephone Calls.

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD, of Vanderburg. THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo. CONTINGENT ELECTORS. NICHOLAS McCARTY, of Marion,

DISTRICT ELECTORS. First-CICERO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg. Second-THOMAS. J. BROOKS, of Martin. Third-DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison. Fourth-JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley. Fifth-DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen. Sixth-LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry. Seventh-WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison. Eighth-JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan. Ninth-DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone. Tenth-FRANK SWIGART, of Cass. Eleventh-WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntington. Twelfth-WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKalb. Thirteenth-HIRAM S. BIGGS, of Kosciusko. Congressional,

First District-FRANK B. POSEY. Second-THOMAS N. BRAXTON. Third-STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Fourth-MANLY D. WILSON. Fifth-HENRY C. DUNCAN. Sixth-THOMAS M. BROWNE Seventh-THOMAS E. CHANDLER. Eighth-JAMES, T. JOHNSTON. Ninth-JOSEPH B. CHEADLE. Tenth-WILLIAM D. OWEN. Eleventh-GEORGE W. STEELE. Twelfth-JAMES B. WHITE. Thirteenth-WILLIAM HOYNES.

Legislative and Judicial. STATE SENATORS, FERDINAND WINTER, WILLIAM E. TOUSEY. JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK, SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby. REPRESENTATIVES.

GEORGE F. McGINNIS. GEORGE C. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. HECKMAN, WILLIAM W. WALDEN.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELBY AND HAN WARREN R. KING, of Hancock. JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL HARRISON T. TINCHER, of Marion.

State Ticket.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks. JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. 1st District—SILAS D. COFFEY, of Clay.
2d District—J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings.
4th District—WALTER OLDS, of Whitley. CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake. BRUCE CARR, of Orange. J. A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg. ATTORNEY-GENERAL. L. T. MICHENER, of Shelby.

> JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion. County Ticket. LEANDER A. FULMER. MAHLON H. FLOYD. THEO. A. WAGNER. JACOB W. LOEPER. BENJAMIN F. OSBORN.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.

FOUR weeks from to-day the next Presi dent of the United States will be elected, and his name will be Harrison.

FIELDING BEELER.

THE President and the national Democratic committee have evidently reached the conclusion that something must be done to heal the breach in New York; but the only "something" that will be really effective is a letter indorsing Hill, and the mugwumps dare Mr. Cleveland to write that letter. It is a very critical situation.

THE Hill bolters in New York are circuiating cards asking for promises from Democrats to vote against Hill. Some of the recipients, before returning the cards, voluntarily extend the promise to include Cleveland as well. This will have a tendency to make the mugwumps who find Cleveland good enough for them very unhappy.

ANNA DICKINSON is raking the Democracy in Michigan. Strangers who wander into her meetings under the impression that they are to be served with Don Dickinson doctrine, are apt to be surprised, if not disappointed. Anna is not related, either by family or political ties, to the man who mismanages the United States Postoffice Department.

"WE are glad to have any aid we can get in the work of the campaign," says Mr. Si Sheerin, secretary of the national Democratic committee, and thereupon Mr. Sheerin accepts the services of Anarchist Gould to circulate vile slanders against Harrison. According to Chairman Brice, this was to be a campaign of intellect, but in the hands of Sheerin and Jewett it has slipped a cog or two.

THE New York Star, administration organ. and, by its own showing, the only simon-pure Democratic paper in that city, is now being sdited by the sheriff. It was understood, in journalistic circles, that the Democratic committee had contributed enough funds to take the paper out of the financial hole into which It had fallen, and to tide it through the campaign, but a hitch appears to have occurred in ' tire burden and argument of which was to

this arrangement. Mercenary paper manuufacturers, with no bowels of compassion for a stranded Democracy, demand cash, and cash not being forthcoming, they take the office. Pity the misfortunes of a poor old party.

THE STATE CONTEST.

The Republicans of Indiana have made many gallant political fights, but they never had greater incentives to work than they have in the present contest. The cause and the candidates combine, the issues, the platform and the ticket all unite to inspire Republicans to a supreme effort. The prize to be won is the election of a President and the redemption of the State from Democratic control, The candidacy of General Harrison gives us, for the first time in the history of the State, a chance to elect an Indiana man President, thus appealing strongly to the State pride o every leval Hoosier, and especially to Republicans, to put forth their greatest effort. But to the powerful motive thus furnished there is added the necessity of reforming the State government, rescuing the benevolent institutions from the corrupt control that now defiles them, and rebuking the political methods of a party that is only partially punished by the sentence of two of its workers to the

To accomplish these reforms in State politics the Republicans have presented a ticket which represents the best sentiment of the arty and fitly supplements the candidacy of General Harrison. It is an unusual honor to be on the Republican ticket in Indiana this year, and the candidates who are there deserve it. General Hovey, one of the most distinguished volunteer officers of the war, happily termed "the John A. Logan of Indiana," leads the attack, as he did many a gallant one during the war. General Hevey's public career has formed no small part of the history of the State, and in all his public offices and trusts he has been true to the interests of the people. As judge, soldier, foreign minister and Congressman there is not a spot or blemish in his public record. No man now living has done the State more service in responsible positions, or reflected greater honor upon it by his faithful discharge of public duties, than Gen. A. P. Hovey. The attacks upon his military record are inspired by cowards and copperheads, sons of the men whose friends he fought at the front or assisted Governor, Morton in throttling at the rear, in the years when they were trying to destroy the government. As minister to Peru he won the unsolicited approbation of the State Department for his able discharge of the duties of a position which he voluntarily resigned. As a private citizen in retirement he has had the respect and esteem of his lifelong neighbors. As Representative in Congress he has earned the gratitude of old soldiers by his devotion to their interests, and of workingmen by his earnest advocacy of the just claims of George A. Thoebe against Speaker Carlisle. Among Indiana Republicans the name of General Hovey ought to furnish an added inspiration to that of General Harrison.

Running mate with General Hovey is private Ira J. Chase, of whom his old commander, General Turchin, wrote, "You belong to those patriotic men who, at the first call, shouldered the musket to fight the country's cause and preserve the Union." The man who carried a musket and wore a blouse and knapsack was no less a patriot and hero than the one who carried a commission and wore an eagle or a star. Private Chase represents the largest factor in the army, and the best factor in civil life. Intellectually, morally and socially he is a man the Republicans can support with genuine pride.

The other candidates on our State ticket have either passed through the ordeal of a previous election or are well known by reputation. There is not an unworthy man among them. The present State officers, by their clean and excellent administration of public popular indorsement and re-election. Indiana has never had better State officers than Secrerary of State Charles F. Griffin, Auditor Bruce Carr. Treasurer J. A. Lemcke, Attorney-general Michener and Superintendent of Public Instruction Lafollette. Not to re-elect these men would be a great blunder on the part of the people, and the other candidates on the ticket are equally deserving of enthusiastic over the selection of John L. Griffiths for Reporter of the Supreme Court. while older ones are glad to recognize his abilities and honor his high character and faithful work.

With such a ticket and a platform demandng honest elections, reform in political methods, local option, the removal of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State from partisan control, and other reforms in State affairs, the Republicans of Indiana could not wish to occupy better fighting ground. We cannot doubt but if they do their duty and rise to the height of the great opportunity presented they will achieve a glorious and remarkable victory.

BLAVERY AND FREE TRADE.

The Vevay (Ind.) Reveille publishes a report, and comments editorially on a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting in that town a few nights ago by Judge Warren Montfort, of Owenton, Ky. The Reveille says the Judge commenced his speech by saying he had been in the confederate army, went right in when it commenced and stayed until the surrender. He said that he was in a position to know, and that there was wrong impression as to what caused the war. "It was generally believed that slavery was the cause of the war, but this is a mistake. It was the tariff burdens." After assuring his hearers again that as an ex-confederate soldier he knew what he was talking about, he said he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not fight for slavery, adding:

"I never owned a slave in my life. fought to throw off the tariff burdens.' He then proceeded to define the position of the South in regard to tariff, and the real cause that led the South to try to establish the Confederacy. 'The South knew that slavery would be abolished, but having to sell their cotton in free-trade countries, were determined to abolish the tariff. We stood then

This was the key-note of his speech, the en-

show that the interests of the South and West were identical, and opposed to those of New England and the East, the former being agricultural and the latter manufacturing. He also argued that a tariff law was unconstitutional, and protection was a form of tyranny which, "if there be no other form of relief, there must be a resort to arms." That this unreconstructed Kentucky rebel should find willing listeners for that kind of talk among Indiana Democrats shows how thoroughly the virus of free trade and States' rights has permeated the party. It is the tie that binds the solid South.

THE PITY OF IT.

The pathetic figure of this campaign is Mr Thurman. In the feebleness of old age he had voluntarily retired to his fireside and had expressed the hope that he might be allowed to spend the brief remainder of his life in peace and quiet. So far as his party is moved by any desire to reward his services and do him personal honor, he might still be there. He had served the Democracy long and faithfully, and was entitled to the best it could give. When it had opportunity to recognize his labors and repay the debt, however, it ignored his existence and with insulting disregard bestowed the senatorial honors which should have been his upon a man whose purse was longer, and who was, therefore, more "available" for the work expected of him. When Mr. Cleveland was elected, the friends of the "Old Roman" felt that a place in the Cabinet was his due; but no; he was too old. and was not offered the position. It was only when his aid was needed again, when the party was in a strait, that he was remembered. Somebody was needed to lend an element of personal popularity and respectability to the ticket which its head could not give. Material of this sort is scarce in Mr. Cleveland's party. and the situation was desperate until the aged Ohioan was thought of. Without compunction he was dragged from his retirement, his name joined with that of the pension vetor and free-wool statesman, all with expectation, or at least the hope, that he could pull that heavy weight through. It is only to do Mr. Thurman justice to say that he has tried heroically to fulfill his part of the contract. He is old and ill, and his mental powers are failing; but he is aware that such facts must be concealed as far as possible, if "he is to do the work laid out for him. His efforts to hide his condition have been pitiful. All through his Michigan tour he was constantly assuring not only reporters, but his audiences, that his very visible feebleness and indisposition were merely trifling and temporary, and that he was really in excellent health. The same thing was repeated in New York, when the indignation of the public toward the Democratic managers who had forced him out was so roused by his fainting and inability to speak. After that episode no doubt remained that the poor old man was physically and mentally incapable of performing the duty assigned him. He was expected to infuse life into the Democratic campaign, but whatever he might have done once, he cannot now accomplish the task with so little life left of his own. So plainly is this recognized that the party managers no longer rely upon his assistance, and clearly betray the fact that they have ceased to expect any gain from his candidacy. The poor old soul, however, does not yet realize his position, and still endeavors to keep up the pretense that he is an active and able participant in the affairs of the campaign. On his way to Washington, on Saturday, he assured a reporter that, although he was stooped and had rheumatism in his knees, and could only walk about the car with the assistance of a servant, he was really much stronger than he seemed-quite well, in fact. Owing to the unsteadiness of his hand the servant placed a cigar in the Judge's mouth when he wished to smoke and held the match to its tip. The Judge coughed a good deal, but affairs during one term, have fairly earned a | this, he said, was the result of a slight cold and meant nothing. He did not rise to receive visitors, not, as he was careful to explain, because he was ill, but because he was tired. Were Mr. Thurman simply a private citizen these exhibitions of weaknes and the ailments of age would entitle him to the respectful sympathy of all who met him. As it is, he has their sympathy; but it is a sympathy mixed with indignation at the party which. support. Young Republicans especially are for its own selfish purposes, sought to utilize the old gentleman, and, failing in that, has only left him an object of commiseration, not a laughing-stock. Nothing more pitiable has ever been seen in presidential politics.

THE SOLDIERS' CHOICE.

The war tried and tested men in every re spect. It not only tested their bravery, but their qualities as soldiers, their fidelity as friends, their manhood in every respect. If they were officers it tested their fitness to command and their qualities as leaders. No body knew better than the soldiers themselves whether their commanders were fit and capable. The soldiers respected fitness, capacity and bravery, and loved the commanders who possessed these qualities. Their feeling for those in command who did not possess any or all of these qualities was very different from love or admiration. The impressions formed of men during the war were lasting. No person has ever heard a member of General Harrison's regiment express any other sentiment than one of admiration and love for him as commander and a man. Neither has any person ever heard a soldier who served with or under General Hovey express any but the highest opinion of his soldierly qualities and military record. He commanded more Indiana troops at one time than were commanded by any other officer, and they all swore by him then and do now. How is it with Col. C. C. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor? The Terre Haute Express

"There were numbers of soldiers at the rally, yesterday, and they talked considerably. In the evening a crowd of them were conversing, and one of them happened to be an exmember of Colonel Matson's regiment. The question was asked concerning the support this regiment, the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. would give Matson. This soldier, who was at the recent reunion in this city, answered that, while here at this reunion, a vote was taken by Matson's own company and that twentythree of the twenty-seven present were for General Hovey. The conversation continued, and these men, who associated with Colonel

Matson, made a telling display of his record. One of them said that the regiment didn't seem to like Matson very well: that the latter was captured three times, one of which was at Richmond, Ky.; that the peculiarity about that was that those who left the field of battle last were not captured, and that Matson was not among those who escaped: on the contrary, he was in the front rank of the retreating column; 'but,' continued the vet eran, 'the boys could have overlooked that if Colonel Matson had ever done anything to convince them that he wanted into a fight. but somehow they always have had the opposite impression."

Soldiers had their own opinions of these off cers during the war, and they have yet, and a fashion of expressing them pretty freely. If twenty-three out of twenty-seven men of Colonel Matson's own company prefer Hovey to Matson, it indicates personal as well a political reasons. These men enlisted with Matson, and he had every reason for making them his friends, aside from performing his duty as a soldier and an officer. He does no seem to have impressed them as an officer or man. Colonel Matson's regiment was not in General Hovey's command. His men were not drawn to Hovey by the esprit du corps that prevails among old soldiers. On the contrary, they should have been drawn to Matson. Why is it that twenty-three out o twenty-seven of them support Hovey instead of Matson? There must be something radi cally wrong in the military record and charac ter of an officer whose comrades go back or him that way.

PARTIES AND PENSIONS.

"It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend," said General Logan in one of his speeches. The Democratic party pretends to be the soldier's friend, the Republican party has been and is. Every pension law on the statute books to-day is the work of the Republican party. The following tabulated statement of votes on pension bills shows who passed the pension laws and where

Name of bill.	Democrats for.	Democrats against.	Republicans for.	Republicans against.
Repeal of arrears limitation, Forty- sixth Congress	48	61	116	0
amendments. Forty-eighth Con- gress, first session	39	84	87	0
amendments, Forty-eighth Con- gress, second session	57	84	72	1
"Senate bill 1886," Forty-ninth	80	66	118	0
Congress (never reported back in the House)	7	14	27	0
Dependent pension bill, Forty- ninth Congress	66	76	114	0
ninth Congress (to pass over President's veto)	37	125	138	0
On all the bills (aggregate)	334	510	572	1

THE Grand Army of the Republic declare that a soldier's honorable service in the Union army should entitle him to a pension. The pension bill first introduced by Senator Harrison recognized that disability from what ever cause, if honorably received, entitled the old soldier to the generous care of the government he fought to preserve. In the case of Francis Deming, July 5, 1886, Grover Cleveland vetoed his pension bill in the fol-

"This case 'can rest only upon the grounds that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army and a long time thereafter became blind, disabled and dependent. I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose." - Grover Cleveland.

Which principle do the soldiers of the country indorse? Grover Cleveland says his sense of duty compels him to interpose to prevent a pension to an old soldier who became blind, disabled and dependent after his honorable service in the Union army. Benjamin Harrison says his sense of duty compels him to interpose to secure a pension to such an honorably discharged and honorably disabled veteran.

THE report having been circulated by Philadelphia Democrats that John Wanamaker, the great merchant, was a quiet supporter of Cleveland, a friend addressed him a note of inquiry and received the following reply:

"Sir-In answer to your note, our friends the enemy are hard pressed if they are driven to making such misstatements that can so easily be refuted. "I am out and out for Harrison, and con-

tributing time and money to promote his "I do it not as politics but as business, as it is necessary to elect Harrison for the business prosperity of the country. Yours truly, "JOHN WANAMAKER."

"Not politics but businese," is the gist of the matter with an army of Harrison support ers whose political affiliations have not always been with the Republicans. It is "business" which is giving the Democratic campaigners such an up-hill fight.

JOSEPH D. WEERS, of Pittsburg, secretary of the Western Iron Association, and a recog nized authority on labor matters, has issued a special number of his paper, The American People, in which he illustrates "Why the Gates of Castle Garden Do Not Turn Outward." He gives the wages of the different leading mechanics in this country and Eng land, as follows:

United States. England. ...\$15.00 \$7.50 ... 13.25 6.00 Carpenter, per week\$15.00 Laborer, per week..... Printer, per week..... Painter, per-week 18.00 Glass-blower, per week...... 40.00 Plumber, per week..... Shoemaker, per week..... 6.00 Coal-miner, per week........... 12.00 Puddler, per ton..... 5.50

DON DICKINSON is to be sent to New York to heal the dissensions in the party. Not long ago this able "healer" gave six reasons for his expectation that Grover Cleveland would be re-elected; one of them was that, whereas serious defections existed in Democratic ranks four years ago, none exist to-day. Perhaps he will go down to New York and try the mind-cure on the brethren, by asking them to believe that everything is harmonious and serene, and that in consequence of this simple mental operation everything will be

WE have nothing to say against Prosecutor Mitchell; but his cause must be desperate, indeed, if it is necessary to make an indecent and entirely undeserved attack upon his opponent. Major Mitchell may have proven a good prosecutor; but no one will assume to

treason in anyone else aspiring to the place. Mr. Tincher, the Republican candidate, is a young attorney of ability and high character. He is an honorable and worthy citizen; he is not a saloon loafer, nor creature or creation of the saloons. He is the peer of Major Mitchell, and much superior to those who seek to injure him by false and cowardly inuendoes.

In the case of James H. Darling, Company G. Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Mr. Grover Cleveland vetoed his pension in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress. He concluded his veto message with the words: "It is evident to me that this man ought not to be pensioned." On the 22d of last June Mr. Grover Cleveland signed a pension bill for the same man, based on precisely the same state of facts. This is evidence to prove the widely-prevalent theory that Mr. Cleveland arbitrarily vetoes one in three bills that are sent to him. In the first instance luck was against Darling: in the second he was the lucky number.

COLONEL BRICE may think he is doing a great stroke of business by inserting threecolumn advertisements in Republican newspapers asking for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, but, with his own party organs going into the sheriff's hands, it would seem advisable for him to extend his patronage. An "ad" in the New York Star, for instance, might have brought no contributions, but the remuneration for it would have helped to keep the poor thing alive a little longer.

THE Journal's subscribers at Noblesville are entitled to the explanation that the insertion of Thurman hand-bills in the copies of their paper, yesterday, was something to which this office was not privy. It was another instance of the underhand methods to which Democrats are resorting in this campaign to bolster up their failing cause.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondents, Governor Gray told Mr. Cleveland, when at the White House last week, that if he was re-elected it would most likely be without the vote of Indiana. There are no flies to speak of on your Uncle Isaac.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal As one whose whole voting life has been Re publican, I fear we are depending too much upon visiting delegations, parades, and public speak-ing, and not enough on individual work. Theard a reliable Democrat in an Indiana town say some two weeks ago, that they had every doubtful man spotted and some one appointed to work with him, and those that they could not persuade they were ready to buy; that they bad lots of money for that purpose. Eternal vigi-RUSHVILLE, Ind., Oct. 8. W. B. PIERCE.

Of course, there is danger of this, and against it the Journal has constantly appealed to Republicans. The thing to do is for Mr. Pierce, and everybody else, to supplement the parades and the public speaking with the closest possible personal work. We emphasize the truth that eternal vigilance is the price of success.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Who is Gen. George A. Sheridan! Is he related to Phil Sheridan! Tell me all you know about him, as I have been reading his speeches and am interested in him. COVINGTON, Ind. Gen. George A. Sheridan is a native of Connect-

icut, but was a resident of Illinois at the be ginning of the war and joined a regiment from that State. After the war be went to Louisians and held the position of Adjutant-general under Governor Warmouth. He was elected to Congrees from Louisians. Later he held an official appointment in Washington. Three years ago he entered the lecture field as an opponent of Robert G. Ingersoll, whom he rivals in eloquence. He is now making effective Republican campaign speeches.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If a man is twenty-one years of age on the 20th of November is he entitled to a vote, he being born Nov. 20, 1867. The way I understand it is, that if a boy is born at 3 o'clock in the morning he does not date his day from 3 o'clock, but it goes back and dates from 1 o'clock, three hours before he was born. On this principle would he not be entitled to go back and date his birthday from the beginning of the month and year. Answer this in to-morrow's issue.

No. A man born on the 7th of November. 1867, is entitled to vote Nov. 6, 1888, without respect to the hour of his birth. There are no parts of days counted, but it will hardly do to carry the principle to the length suggested, or you might run it back to the beginning of the

hold its annual meeting at the Illinois State University in Champaige, Ill., on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25. The annual address will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Dr. Stephen A. Forbes, president of the society. Papers will be read upon the way in which physiology, botany, zoology and geology should be taught, as well as other subjects. The members of this society are limited to those persons who regularly devote a considerable portion of their time to the advancement of natural history.

THE Sentinel recently said that Dr. Charles B. Tafft, a leading physician and old-time etalwart of Utica, had pronounced for Cleveland and Hill. The Utica Herald says there is no Dr. Tafft in that place, but that Dr. Charles B. Tefft, whom the item probably refers to, is an ardent Republican, and is doing all he can to elect Harrison and Miller and the whole ticket. The Doctor says that such statements as the Sentinel makes will only cause him to put more energy in his work.

Ar a re-union of the Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, commonly known as the Methodist preacher's regiment, yesterday, the story was revived that James Jaques, its colonel, once obtained permission from President Lincoln to go through the lines to Richmond, Va., to see Jefferson Davis, and induce him to stop the war. The visit was said to have been made, but Davis refused to listen to the proposition on the terms offered by the colonei.

PRIVATE letters from ex-residents of Indianapolis to friends here are filled with regrets that they have not the privilege of being in the city during the campaign to listen to the oratory and enjoy the other demonstrations of enthusiasm over the candidate. Non-residents miss great deal, and are entitled to the sympathy of those more fortunately situated.

THE tobacco-growers of Western Kentucky have taken the initial steps of forming a tobacco trust. They will meet again at Princeton on the 15th inst., when plans for curtailing the output will be consummated.

THE venerable I. V. Williamson, who has been a conspicuous figure in railroad and financial circles of Philadelphia, will endow an industrial chool for boys at an expense of several million

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

NEARLY 4,000 office-holders will leave Washington shortly to take part in the campaign. great many of them will come to Indiana. IT is a very neat little joke on Dr. Wm. Ev-

highly entertaining, but they seem to lack the knack of winning converts, -- Boston Jonraal. CLEVELAND, the Presidential Gus Williams Vait, I set my big dog Surplus on you, Doggiel

doggie!! doggie!!! Vere is dat tam doggie?'
-Buffalo News.

THERE was practically no opposition to the re-election of Governor Gordon. The shotgun quarantine against Republican voters is still 'on" in Georgia. - Chicago Journal.

A LITTLE more agitation in Oregon of the taxed sugars and free-wool proposition of the Mills bill and there won't be a corporal's guard of the Democratic party left in that State.

THE discovery has been made that four mem bers of the Alabama Democratic State electoral ticket are disqualified by virtue of their bolding other offices. New candidates will be named by the State executive committee. THE Jordan (Onondaga county) Times has left

an ticket. It is an able and influential local ournal, and is counted good for 500 Republican totes from the Democratic ranks. GEORGE VOLKERT, of Boston, Pa., has joined a Republican club. He has been a Democrat, and was a member of the executive committee

the Democratic party and hoisted the Republic-

of that party for fourteen years. He didn't like the free-trade tendency of the Democracy. WAYNE MACVEIGH, Attorney-general in the Cabinet of President Garfield, and to some the original mugwump, has a son who has blossomed out as a full-fledged Democrat. now engaged in making speeches under the auspices of he national committee.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser headlines an editorial, "Where Is that Rapid Transit?" If the editor will come out this way he will find the rapid transit engaged mainly in distributing campaign documents, to the detriment of the business interests of the country.

In South Carolina, in every county but one, the election boards are composed wholly of Democrats. The Republican State executive committee recently applied to Governor Richardson for a representation upon these boards, out their request was refused. The Democrats thus retain their power, which they regularly use to throw out and count out any opposition candidates, and elections are made a farce. -Boston Journal.

Among the old-line Democrats of New Martinsville, W. Va., who openly declare their intention to vote for Harrison and Morton this year are the Hon. William Newman and J. M. Null, both prominent citizens. Mr. Newman is one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Wetzel county. He has three times been elected a Democrat to the office of superintendent of schools, and has a son (a Democrat) who is clerk of the county court.

In 1884 the name of John A. Winans, of Shawnee county, Wisconsin, was loudly heralded in all the Democratic papers as the right bower of Governor Thad Pound among the great and influential mugwumps of northern Wisconsin-and so he was. This year Mr. Winans is out for the Republican ticket, and pledges the town of Richmond for a good Republican majority. He is a large farmer, living near Shawnee, and also near Uncle Hi Wescott, a life-long Democrat of the straightest sect, who is also wearing a Har-rison and Morton hat, and the Republican ticket will get four votes in his family this year.

THE INSANE ASYLUM ROTTENNESS.

Dr. Kyte's Revelations Increase Public Indignation Against the Sullivan Gang. Lafayette Courier.

The latest revelations with regard to the pecuations that are going on at the Indianapolis Insane asylum are not matters calculated to surprise anybody familliar with the situation. The management of the State benevolent institutions are supposed to be in the care of a board of trustees, but as a matter of fact they are manipulated by a ring of as unconscionable politicians as ever existed on this earth, the notorious John E. Sullivan being the head and front of a corrupt cabal in whose hands the trustees are men of putty. It is unfortunate that the issues of the national campaign have overshadowed those of a more distinctively local character, of which the management of the benevolent institutions is most important. The disgraceful revelations that have from time to time been made with reference to the gross mismanagement and official malfeasance in connection with these asylums is a burning shame, and the demand for a non-partisan board and non-partisan management should be made so emphatic that the politicans would no longer dare to use the institutions designed for benevolent and charitable purposes as mere machines to be made use of for party purposes.

Could the inmates of the Indianapolis Insane Asylum read the excuse given for allowing John E. Sullivan the use of its contingent fund-that t was done because "he had always been a friend to the hospital," to which he was the purveyor of maggoty butter-they would repeat, God save us from our friends Marion Chronicie. Dr. Kyte's statement discloses one of the worst

Richmond Telegram.

outrages in the long list of outrages perpetrated by the present Democratic managers of the hospital. It is high time, indeed, for the people to rise in their might and clean out this nest of unclean birds. There are about a dozen inmates of that institution from Grant county. They are more or less closely related to many of our most reputable citizens-Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists. These people cannot look upon this asylum with any other feeling than that of horror. The helplessness, the pitiable condition and the seclusion of these demented creatures in that den of iniquity appeals to every sympathetic man, woman and child whose knowledge extends far enough to know that some relative, or former friend, or peighbor is confined in that terrible place. It is satisfactory to know that these people know that a Democratic victory in this State means a continuance of this disreputable gang in the management of that place Columbus Republican.

Another sensational disclosure has been made in regard to the affairs of the State Insane Hos pital. Dr. Kyte, a book-keeper and confidential clerk to the board and superintendent of the in stitution, has filed a sworn statement with the Attorney-general, which states that the board has loaned \$1,000 to John E. Sullivan, of maggoty butter fame, out of the hospital fund. The evidence is also irrefutable that the board paid the fees of the attordeys for defending the trus tees of the institution in the Legislature last winter. These fees amounted in the aggregate to \$520.42. This latest discovery is evidence that the management of the institution continues to be most corrupt and dishonest.

Thurman a Disappointment. Washington special in Philadelphia Press. Another feature of the Democratic campaign

has proved not only a disappointment, but a positive drawback. That is Judge Thurman and his candidacy. The incident of his physical failure in New York is a small matter when compared with the general feeling. Nothing expected in his nomination has been realized He was wanted to go upon the stump and stir up the old-time Democrats, who have never been very enthusiastic over Cleveland. His speeches have been the most astounding failures, and it is felt to be extremely hazardous to exhibit him again before the country. There is a great deal of criticism of the President, who is personally responsible for the nomination of Thurman, and it is seen by everybody now that the choice of Governor Gray, of Indiana, would have given some strength to the ticket where it is greatly needed. Two weeks ago there was considerable inside discussion about getting Thurman off the ticket and Gray on. It had many advocates, and the talk was particularly prevalent in Indiana, where the necessity for some action was best understood. But it was agreed that the change could not be made without doing quite as much harm as good. I do not know whether Judge Thurman's opinion on the subject was taken or not.

Hewitt Doesn't Want a Letter. New York Special.

Mayor Hewitt was wheezy and hoarse when he arrived at his office to-day. He looked crosser than ever. The string of reporters drew straws, and the victim stepped forward and said: "They say you are opposed to the Demo cratic national ticket!

"Who said so? If they want me to say I like Mr. Cleveland I won't. I don't like him. never did like him. "Don't you want Mr. Cleveland to write a let-

ter indorsing your candidacy?" asked a reporter. The other scribes looked aghart. The Mayor shook his head like an angry steer "No," he answered, snappishly. "I don't want a letter from Mr. Cleveland indorsing my

candidacy, or from anybody else. The Latest Lie for the Saloons.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

We received last night the following memo-"The new Democratic dodge is to have men visit the saloons with money to wager that Har-

rison was at the head of a firm two years ago to

supply Hungarian laborers at ninety cents a day. Such was their racket at Joe Wald's toeighty-one of his ninety pupils should declare | The story is a stunid lie, and those who circuthemselves in favor of Harrison and Morton. | late it know it is a lie. Toeir talk of betting it The good Dector's Democratic arguments are biather and bluff.